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Vol. V No. 4.] BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB. [New York, April, 1874.

2. *Jungermania piligera*, *Nees*.—Var.
3. *Jungermania robusta*, *Aust.*—*Proc. Phila. Acad.* Dec. 1869.
4. *Jungermania rigida*, *Aust.*—*l. c.*
5. *Jungermania coriacea*, *Aust.*—*l. c.*
6. *Jungermania callithrix*, *L. & G.*
7. *Jungermania nana*, *Nees?*
8. *Jungermania* (*Gymnanthe?*) *Bolanderi*, *Aust. l. c.*
9. *Cephalozia connivens*, *Dicks.*
10. *Calipogeia bifurca*, *Aust. l. c.*
11. *Lepidozia Sandvicensis*, *Ldbg.*
12. *Mastigobryum cordistipulum*, *Ldbg.*

13. *Mastigobryum minutum*, (*n. sp.*)—Caule prostrato elongato tenuissimo, foliis valde distantibus anguste obcuneatis subfalcatis suberecto-patentibus et patentibus apice oblique obtuseque bidentatis dentibus subdivaricatis breviusculis acutiusculis, areolis majusculis medialibus ovalibus cæteris subrotundis paulum minoribus illis in margine (serie singula) confertis transversim vel suboblique compressis, amphigastriis minutis (diametro caulem æquantibus) ovato-subquadratis appressis.—With other Hepaticæ.

There are a few male spikes on the stems, these are very large, considering the minute size of the plant, of a round-ovate figure and compactly leaved.

14. *Pleurozia subinflata*. *Physotium subinflatum*, *Aust. l. c.*
15. *Pleurozia conchaefolium*, (*Hook.*)
16. *Sendtnera juniperina*, (*Swartz*) *Nees*.
17. *Sendtnera gracilis*. *Nees*.
18. *Sendtnera tristicha*, *Aust.*—*l. c.* (An *S. gracilis* var.?)
19. *Lejeunia subsquarrosa*. *Phragmicoma subsquarrosa Aust. l. c.* (An *Ptychanthi* species?)
20. *Lejeunia elongata*. *Phragmicoma elongata, Aust. l. c.*
21. *Lejeunia Mannii*, *Aust.*
22. *Lejeunia cucullata*, *Nees*.
23. *Lejeunia longifolia*, *Mitt?* On *Dumortiera denudata*.
24. *Frullania Kunzei*, *L. & L. G.*
25. *Frullania squarrosa*, *Nees*.
26. *Aneura* (*Pseudaneura*) *pectinata*, *Aust.*
27. *Aneura* (*Pseudaneura*) *multifida*, (*Linn.*) *Dum.*
28. *Aneura palmata*, (*Hedw.*) *Lindberg*.

29. *Steetzia cylindrica*, (*n. sp.*)—Differt a *S. Lyellii*; inflorescentia dioica, perianthio longiore cylindrico et capsula angustiore. Calyptra about two-thirds as long as the perianth, smooth, bearing about a dozen sterile pistillidia near its summit. (Male plant not seen.)

30. *Anthoceros vesciculosus*, (*n. sp.*?) Fronde crassa fusca venoso-nervosa opaca subpinnatifido-lobata lineari flabelliformi apice magis minusve dilatata abrupte incrassata regulariter venosa valde vesiculosa ob cavitas maximas valde inflatas rugosa sublamellato-cristata, margine crenata cristatave, involucro circa 3 lineas longo subcylindrico vel subfusiformi nervoso-striato sublamelloso parce glanduloso apice tridentato, capsula unciali et longiore nigra, sporis nigris minutissimis minutim muriculatis, elateribus fuscis tenuis-

simis longissimis subflexuosis teretis solidiusculis opacis haud articulatis (sine fibra spirali).

Remarkable for the venose and vesciculose frond, and for the very long and slender terrete jointless elaters. The veins of the frond anastomise and divide its substance up into large cavities. Rootlets numerous, long, granulose. Capsule about as large as in *A. laevis*, slightly curved or straightish; the valves more or less twisted when dry, without stomata. Spores about half as large as in *A. punctatus*, and the elaters many times longer than in that species, and of a different structure. Involucre of a solid texture.

31. *Marchantia polymorpha*, Linn.

32. *Dumortiera hirsuta*. (Swartz) Linn.

33. *Dumortiera denudata*, Mitt.

34. *Plagiochasma cordatum*, Ldbg?

§ 86. **Dr. Torrey and Torrey's Peak.**—As some misapprehension exists as to Dr. Torrey's ascent of the peak named in his honor, we made inquiry of Mr. John H. Redfield, whose reply we give below. A note from Miss M. Torrey is to the same effect.

"I was not with Dr. Torrey on the occasion of the ascent to which you refer, having parted company with him in California in the end of August [1872]. But soon after his return home I had from him, and from his daughter who accompanied him, the full particulars of the affair; and as I had myself ascended Gray's Peak on the 30th July previous, the topography was sufficiently known to me to make their account quite intelligible. Their party, consisting of the Doctor and his daughter, and a Norwegian lady, related to Prof. Brock, of Norway, with a physician from Georgetown, whose name I have forgotten, and perhaps some others, started from Georgetown, for the purpose of ascending *Gray's Peak*. It was late in the season for the ascent,\* and some of their friends in Georgetown counselled them not to attempt it. They proceeded, however, without any difficulty until they reached the shanty near the Baker Mine—a height of nearly or quite 12,000 feet, and on a plantation in full view of the two rocky cones named by Dr. Parry, *Torrey's Peak* and *Gray's Peak*. By this time the weather had become very cold, the wind also being keen and strong. The rarity of the air, too, at that height, told so severely upon the Doctor's respiration, that he found it impracticable to proceed further. He accordingly entered the shanty, built a fire, and had a *warm lunch* ready for the rest of the party, who, meanwhile, proceeded on horseback, and succeeded in reaching the summit of *Gray's Peak*. By the time they had returned to the shanty rain set in, which soon became snow; and long before they reached Georgetown all the neighboring mountains were covered with a fleecy mantle.

"So that though the Doctor did not literally ascend *Torrey's Peak*, yet he saw both it and its fitly-named fellow-peak.†

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\* Late in September.

† Gray's expression in his Memoir is—"Stood upon the flank of the snowy peak to which his pupil had given his (Torrey's) name;" which, in a sense is true, since both peaks are culminating points of the same ridge on which, Baker's Mine is situated.